beard and wore an uniform like a spider's web with red and black stripes." Finally he steeled himself and went to Torres for aid in making the census. 175* 681

The deaths of Klofre and Valentin did not end the disturbances in southern Negros. During the 1890's another ladrone (bandit), Camalting, roamed the interior regions of Negros Oriental, robbing and terrorizing the people of the lowlands and the mountains. While he never attacked Siaton poblacion he came as far south as Barrio Casala-an.[114] Camalting's band dispersed when he was murdered by his three wives who wearied of the constant flight from the Guardia Civil patrols. They are said to have gotten their husband intoxicated and stabbed him while he slept. The wives surrendered to Lucas Bueno, the Guardia Civil surgeon, who turned them over to his superior, Torres. General peace appears to have returned to this part of the island until the raids of the Babaylanes during the revolution. 175* 579 668

In 1895 orders from Dumaguete arrived in the poblacion to prepare a list of trainees from eighteen to twenty-two years old for the infantry and Guardia Civil forces. The rebellious activities of many Filipinos were increasing. The "Propaganda Movement" had failed to achieve real political and social reform in the Philippines while such 175* 668 702

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[114] Ruiz mentions a noted outlaw of this region named Camartin who probably is the same person as Camalting. Ruiz, op. cit., p. 148.

attempts as the Maura Law (1893) came too late to be enforced effectively. There had been a gradual shift in the objectives of the "Propaganda Movement" from reform to home rule and finally to independence.[115] Under the leadership of Andres Bonifacio, the secret society, Katipunan, was founded in July, 1892, with the main objective of establishing Philippine independence from Spain by revolution. There was increasing concern over conditions in the Philippines by highly-placed officials in Manila. The number of Spanish soldiers in the Philippines was small, and the 1895 draft in Siaton probably was a reflection of this growing consternation. Although Gadiane was one of twenty-five trainees selected during the drawing, the influence of the parish priest removed him from the list.

By 1895 there were three Recollect priests in the Siaton area with permanent residences at Barrios Giliga-on and Bonbonon, besides the poblacion. Gadiane was paid three dollars a month to keep the records of the churches (birth, marriage, death, and baptismal) and to file the circulars which came from the bishop at Bacolod and other religious documents. The diocese of Jaro (Panay), which included Negros, had existed since 1865.

In August, 1896, the discovery of the Katipunan by the Spaniards in Manila resulted in the wholesale arrest

[115] Eufronio M. Alip, Political and Cultural History of the Philippines: II, "Since the British Occupation." Manila, Alip and Brion Publications, 1952, p. 89.